

STEDMAN'S

Medical Dictionary

26th Edition

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by adding chloral hydrate to beer or some stronger alcoholic liquor.

nose d., a liquid preparation intended for intranasal administration with a medicine dropper. Most frequently used for decongestion of the nasal passages but can be used for any other appropriate indication.

stomach d., a stomachic tonic, usually tincture of gentian, alone or with other stomachics.

drop-si-cal (drop'si-käl). SYN hydropic.

drop-sy (drop'sē). Old term for edema. [G. *hydrōps*]

abdominal d., SYN ascites.

cardiac d., edema due to heart failure.

epidemic d., a disease causing occasional epidemics in India and Mauritius; marked by edema, anemia, eruptive angiomatosis, and mild fever; may be associated with nutritional deficiency.

famine d., edema occurring with the hypoproteinemia of low protein intake occurring as starvation of a large population group.

nutritional d., edema due to hypoproteinemia secondary to malnutrition.

d. of pericardium, SYN pericardial effusion.

drown-ing. Death within 24 hours of immersion in liquid, either due to anoxia or cardiac arrest caused by sudden extreme lowering of temperature (immersion syndrome). SEE ALSO near d.

dry d., d. in an individual whose laryngeal reflexes are brisk, resulting in spasm that prevents inhalation of water; may be associated with the highest recovery rate.

near d., initial survival following immersion in liquid; the victim may die more than 24 hours later, e.g., from ARDS.

secondary d., pulmonary edema and resulting asphyxia, resulting from hypoxia and increased permeability of pulmonary capillaries occurring in a patient who has been immersed in and aspirated some water.

drows-i-ness (drow'zē-nes). A state of impaired awareness associated with a desire or inclination to sleep. SYN hypnesthesia.

Dr.P.H. Abbreviation of Doctor of Public Health.

drug (drug). 1. Therapeutic agent; any substance, other than food, used in the prevention, diagnosis, alleviation, treatment, or cure of disease. For types or classifications of d.'s, see the specific name. SEE ALSO agent. 2. To administer or take a d., usually implying an overly large quantity or a narcotic. 3. General term for any substance, stimulating or depressing, that can be habituating or addictive, especially a narcotic. [M.E. *drogge*]

addictive d., any d. that creates a certain degree of euphoria and has a strong potential for addiction.

crude d., an unrefined preparation, usually of plant origin, that occurs either in the entire, nearly entire, broken, cut, or powdered state.

d. holidays, intervals when a chronically medicated patient temporarily stops taking the medication; used to allow some recuperation of normal functions and/or to maintain sensitivity to the drug(s).

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory d.'s (NSAID), a large number of d.'s exerting anti-inflammatory (and also usually analgesic and antipyretic) actions; examples include aspirin, acetaminophen, diclofenac, ibuprofen, and naproxen. A contrast is made with steroidal compounds (such as hydrocortisone or prednisone) exerting anti-inflammatory activity.

orphan d.'s, SYN orphan products, under product.

psychedelic d., SYN hallucinogen.

psychodysleptic d., SYN hallucinogen.

psycholytic d., SYN hallucinogen.

psychotomimetic d., SYN hallucinogen.

psychotropic d., any d. that affects the mind.

recreational d., SYN street d.

scheduled d., a d. assigned to any of the five schedules in the Controlled Substances Act (1970). SEE ALSO controlled substance.

street d., a controlled substance taken for non-medical purposes. Street d.'s comprise various amphetamines, anesthetics, barbiturates, opiates, and psychoactive drugs, and many are derived from natural sources (e.g., the plants *Papaver somniferum*, *Can-*

nabis sativa, *Amanita pantherina*, *Lophophora williamsii*). Street names include acid (lysergic acid diethylamide), angel dust (phencyclidine), coke (cocaine), downers (barbiturates), grass (marijuana), hash (concentrated tetrahydrocannabinol), magic mushrooms (psilocybin), mescaline (peyote), speed (amphetamines). During the 1980s, a new class of "designer drugs" arose, mostly analogs of psychoactive substances intended to escape regulation under the Controlled Substances Act. Also, crack cocaine, a potent, smokable form of cocaine, emerged as a major public health problem. In the U.S. illicit use of drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, and heroin historically has occurred in cycles. SYN recreational d.

drug-fast. Pertaining to microorganisms that resist or become tolerant to an antibacterial agent.

drug-gist (drug'ist). Old common term for pharmacist.

drug in-ter-ac-tions. The pharmacological result, either desirable or undesirable, of drugs interacting with themselves or other drugs, with endogenous physiologic chemical agents (e.g., MAOI with epinephrine), with components of the diet, and with chemicals used in diagnostic tests or the results of such tests.

drum, drum-head (drüm, drüm'hed). SYN tympanic membrane.

Drummond, Sir David, English physician, 1852–1932. SEE artery of D.; D.'s sign.

drunk-en-ness (drünk'en-nes). Intoxication, usually alcoholic. SEE ALSO acute alcoholism.

sleep d., a half-waking condition in which the faculty of orientation is in abeyance, and under the influence of nightmare-like ideas the person may become actively excited and violent. SYN somnolentia (2).

dru-sen (drü'sen). Small bright structures seen in the retina and in the optic disc. [Ger. pl. of *druse*, stony nodule, geode]

giant d., obsolete term for a glial hamartoma of the optic nerve head or the peripapillary retina, seen in tuberous sclerosis.

intrapapillary d., SYN d. of the optic nerve head.

d. of the macula, excrescences of Bruch's membrane that produce a window in the retinal pigment epithelium and are a feature of age-related macular retinal degeneration. SYN macular d.

macular d., SYN d. of the macula.

optic nerve d., basophilic, calcareous, laminated acellular bodies within the optic nerve anterior to the scleral lamina cribrosa.

d. of the optic nerve head, basophilic, laminated, calcareous acellular masses that resemble crystals within the nerve head, anterior to the lamina cribrosa, that may simulate papilledema and/or cause visual field defects. SYN intrapapillary d.

dry ice (dri'is). SYN carbon dioxide snow.

ds Abbreviation for double-stranded.

DSA Abbreviation for digital subtraction angiography.

DT Abbreviation for delirium tremens; duration tetany.

dT Abbreviation for deoxythymidine.

DT-di-aph-o-rase. SYN NADPH dehydrogenase (quinone).

dTDP Abbreviation for thymidine 5'-diphosphate.

dTDP-sug-ars. Sugars or sugar derivatives bonded to dTDP.

DTH Abbreviation for delayed-type hypersensitivity.

dThd Abbreviation for thymidine.

DTIC Abbreviation for dacarbazine.

dTMP Abbreviation for deoxythymidylic acid; thymidine 5'-monophosphate.

DTP Abbreviation for distal tingling on percussion; diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis vaccine.

DTPA Abbreviation for diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid.

DTR Abbreviation for deep tendon reflex.

dTTP Abbreviation for thymidine 5'-triphosphate.

du-al-ism (dü'al-izm). 1. In chemistry, a theory advanced by J.J. Berzelius (Swedish chemist, 1779–1848) that every compound, no matter how many elements enter into it, is composed of two parts, one electrically negative, the other positive; still applicable, with modification, to polar compounds, but inapplicable to nonpolar compounds. 2. In hematology, the concept that blood cells have two origins, i.e., lymphogenous or myelogenous. 3.

The theory that independent an d.ug. two]

Duane, Alexa syndrome.

Dubin, I. Natl syndrome.

DuBois, Eugene formula; Aub.

Dubois, Paul, under abs.

du-boi-sine (d of Duboisia m

DuBois-Reyner SEE Du Bois-F

Duboscq, Jul.

Dubowitz, V SEE D. score.

Dubreuil-Cha Dubreuil-Cha

Dubreuilh, I cancerous me

Duchenne, C D.'s disease, D-Erb paral

Duckworth, phenomenon.

Ducrey, Au bacillus; D. t

duct (dükt). gland, or cor.

[L. *duco*, pp. aberrant d.]

aberrant bil

ments of the

accessory p.

pancreas, on

opening inde

papilla. SYN

nal, Bernar

Santorini's c

alveolar d.,

respiratory t

the smallest

which the se

amniotic d.

folds in bir

raphe.

anal d.'s, s

columnar ef

sinus anales

arterial d.,

Bartholin's

Bellini's d.

Bernard's

bile d., any

intestine, in

ary d.

biliary d., s

Blasius' d.,

Botallo's d

bucconeur

d. of bulbo

lesions of the skin and subcutaneous tissues. [phanero- + G. *skopeō*, to view]

phan-er-o-sis (fan'er-ō'sis). The act or process of becoming visible. [phanero- + G. *osis*, condition]

fatty p., presumed unmasking of previously invisible fat in the cytoplasm of cells; marked fatty metamorphosis is associated with an absolute increase in the fat content of cells, so that the occurrence of p. is doubted.

phan-er-o-zo-ite (fan'er-ō-zō'it). An exoerythrocytic tissue stage of malaria infection other than the primary exoerythrocytic stages (cryptozoite and metacryptozoite generations); consists chiefly of reinfection of the liver by merozoites produced by a blood infection (not found in falciparum malaria). [phanero- + G. *zōon*, animal]

phan-quone (fan'kwōn). 4,7-Phenanthroline-5,6-dione; an amebicide.

phan-ta-sia (fan-tā'zē-ā). SYN fantasy. [G. appearance]

phan-tasm (fan'tazm). The mental imagery produced by fantasy. SYN phantom (1). [G. *phantasma*, an appearance]

phan-tas-ma-go-ria (fan-taz-mā-gōr'ē-ā). A fantastic sequence of haphazardly associative imagery.

phan-tas-ma-to-mo-ria (fan-taz-mā-tō-mōr'ē-ā). Dementia with childish fantasies. [G. *phantasma*, an appearance, + *mōria*, folly]

phan-tas-mol-o-gy (fan-tas-mol'ō-jē). The study of spiritualistic manifestations and of apparitions. [G. *phantasma*, an appearance, + *logos*, study]

phan-tas-mo-sco-pia, **phan-tas-mos-co-py** (fan-taz-mō-skō'pē-ā, -mōskō-pē). The delusion of seeing phantoms. [G. *phantasma*, an appearance, + *skopeō*, to view]

phan-tom (fan'tōm). 1. SYN phantasm. 2. A model, especially a transparent one, of the human body or any of its parts. SEE ALSO manikin. 3. In radiology, a mechanical or computer-originated model for predicting irradiation dosage deep in the body. [G. *phantasma*, an appearance]

Schultze's p., a model of a female pelvis used in demonstrating the mechanism of childbirth and the application of forceps.

phan-tom-ize (fan'tōm-iz). In psychiatry, to create mental imagery by fantasy.

phar-ma-cal (far'mā-kāl). SYN pharmacutic.

phar-ma-ceu-tic, **phar-ma-ceu-ti-cal** (far'mā-sū'tik, sū'ti-kāl). Relating to pharmacy or to pharmaceuticals. SYN pharmacal. [G. *pharmakeutikos*, relating to drugs]

phar-ma-ceu-tics (far'mā-sū'tiks). 1. SYN pharmacy (1). 2. The science of pharmaceutical systems, i.e., preparations, dosage forms, etc.

phar-ma-ceu-tist (far'mā-sū'tist). SYN pharmacist.

phar-ma-cist (far'mā-sist). One who is licensed to prepare and dispense drugs and compounds and is knowledgeable concerning their properties. SYN pharmaceutist. [G. *pharmakon*, a drug]

△**pharmaco-**. Drugs. [G. *pharmakon*, medicine]

phar-ma-co-chem-is-try (far'mā-kō-kem'is-trē). SYN pharmaceutical chemistry.

phar-ma-co-di-ag-no-sis (far'mā-kō-dī-ag-nō'sis). Use of drugs in diagnosis.

phar-ma-co-dy-nam-ic (far'mā-kō-dī-nam'ik). Relating to drug action.

phar-ma-co-dy-nam-ics (far'mā-kō-dī-nam'iks). The study of uptake, movement, binding, and interactions of pharmacologically active molecules at their tissue site(s) of action. [pharmaco- + G. *dynamis*, force]

phar-ma-co-en-dō-cri-nol-o-gy (far'mā-kō-en-dō-krin-ol'ō-jē). The pharmacology of endocrine function.

phar-ma-co-ep-i-dem-i-ol-o-gy (far'mā-kō-ep-i-dē-mē-ol'ō-jē). The study of the distribution and determinants of drug-related events in populations, and the application of this study to efficacious drug treatment.

phar-ma-co-ge-net-ics (far'mā-kō-jē-net'iks). The study of genetically determined variations in responses to drugs in humans or in laboratory organisms.

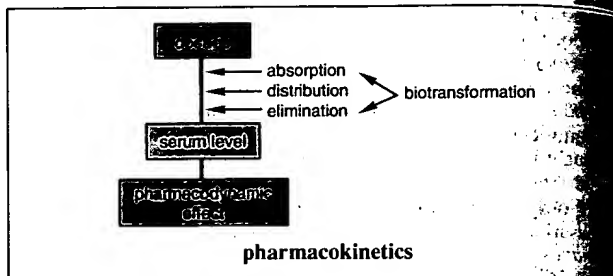
phar-ma-cog-no-sist (far-ma-kōg'nō-sist). One skilled in pharmacognosy.

phar-ma-cog-no-sy (far-mā-kōg'nō-sē). A branch of pharmacology concerned with the physical characteristics and botanical and animal sources of crude drugs. SYN pharmaceutical biology [pharmaco- + G. *gnōsis*, knowledge]

phar-ma-cog-ra-phy (far-mā-kōg'rā-fē). A treatise on or description of drugs. [pharmaco- + G. *graphē*, description]

phar-ma-co-ki-net-ic (far'mā-kō-ki-net'ik). Relating to the disposition of drugs in the body (i.e., their absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination).

phar-ma-co-ki-net-ics (far'mā-kō-ki-net'iks). Movements of drugs within biological systems, as affected by uptake, distribution, binding, elimination, and biotransformation; particularly the rates of such movements. [pharmaco- + G. *kinēsis*, movement]



phar-ma-co-log-ic, **phar-ma-co-log-i-cal** (far'mā-kō-lōj'ik, -lōj'i-kāl). 1. Relating to pharmacology or to the composition, properties, and actions of drugs. 2. Sometimes used in physiology to denote a dose (of a chemical agent that either is or mimics a hormone, neurotransmitter, or other naturally-occurring agent) that is so much larger or more potent than would occur naturally that it might have qualitatively different effects. Cf. homeopathic (2), physiologic (4), supraphysiologic.

phar-ma-col-o-gist (far'mā-kol'ō-jist). A specialist in pharmacology.

clinical p., a p. who has undergone training in basic pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, and one of several specialties of medical practice.

phar-ma-col-o-gy (far'mā-kol'ō-jē). The science concerned with drugs, their sources, appearance, chemistry, actions, and uses. [pharmaco- + G. *logos*, study]

biochemical p., a branch of p. concerned with the biochemical mechanisms responsible for the actions of drugs.

clinical p., the branch of p. concerned with the p. of therapeutic agents in the prevention, treatment, and control of disease in humans.

marine p., a branch of p. concerned with pharmacologically active substances present in aquatic plants and animals; its objective is to find and develop new therapeutic agents.

phar-ma-co-ma-nia (far'mā-kō-mā'nē-ā). Morbid impulse to take drugs. [pharmaco- + G. *mania*, frenzy]

phar-ma-co-pe-dics, **phar-ma-co-pe-dia** (far'mā-kō-pē'diks, -pē'dē-ā). The teaching of pharmacy and pharmacodynamics. [pharmaco- + G. *paideia*, instruction, fr. *pais* (paid-), a child]

Phar-ma-co-pe-ia, **Phar-ma-co-poe-ia** (far'mā-kō-pē-ā). A work containing monographs of therapeutic agents, standards for their strength and purity, and their formulations. The various national pharmacopeias are referred to by abbreviations, of which the following are the most frequently encountered: USP, the Pharmacopeia of the United States of America (United States Pharmacopeia); BP, British Pharmacopoeia; Codex medicamentarius, the French Pharmacopeia; I.C. Add. (or BA), the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the BP; IP, International Pharmacopoeia; Pharmacopeia Austr., the Austrian Pharmacopeia; Ph.G., the German Pharmacopeia (D.A.B.); Pharmacopeia Helv., the Swiss Pharmacopeia. The first edition of the USP was compiled in 1820 and was made a legal standard by the terms of the National Food and Drugs Act in January, 1907. [G. *pharmako-poia*, fr. *pharmakon*, a medicine, + *poieo*, to make]

phar-ma-co-pe-ial (far'mā-kō-pē-āl). Relating to the Pharmacopeia.

peia; denoting a official.

phar-ma-co-phi- taking drugs. [ph

phar-ma-co-pho drugs. [pharmac

phar-ma-co-psy- for a psychosis c psychosis]

phar-ma-co-the- disease by means + G. *therapeia*, t

phar-ma-cy (far' pensing drugs. : *pharmakon*, drug clinical p., a brai tic use of drugs drugs.

Pharm. D. Abbre

pharyng-. SEE pl

pha-ryn-ge-al (fā ryngēus. [Mod. I

pha-ryn-gec-to-n [pharyng- + G. *el*

pha-ryn-gei (far-i branch.

pha-ryn-ges (fā-r

pha-ryn-ge-us (fa

pha-ryn-gis-mus

pharynx. SYN pha

pha-ryn-git-ic (fa

pha-ryn-gi-tis (fa brane and underly inflammation]

atrophic p., chr atrophy of the mu p. sicca.

gangrenous p., g cious membrane.

membranous p., date, forming a nc

p. sic'ca, SYN atro

ulcerative p., infl of the mucosa; ma

ulceromembrano with membranous

pharyngo-, **phar-**

pha-ryn-go-cele (i ynx. [pharyngo- +

pha-ryn-go-ep-i-g ring gō-ep'i-glot'ik the epiglottis.

pha-ryn-go-e-sopl to the pharynx and

pha-ryn-go-e-sopl Plastic surgery of

esophago- + G. *pl*

pha-ryn-go-glos-si ynx and the tongue

pha-ryn-go-glos-si tor muscle of phary

pha-ryn-go-la-ryn both the pharynx a

pha-ryn-go-lar-yn of both the pharynx

pha-ryn-go-lith (fi SYN pharyngeal cal

pha-ryn-go-max-il the pharynx and the

pha-ryn-go-my-co

peia; denoting a drug in the list of the Pharmacopeia. SEE ALSO official.

phar-ma-co-phi-lia (far'mă-kō-fil'ē-ă). Morbid fondness for taking drugs. [pharmaco- + G. *phileō*, to love]

phar-ma-co-pho-bia (far'mă-kō-fō'bē-ă). Morbid fear of taking drugs. [pharmaco- + G. *phobos*, fear]

phar-ma-co-psy-cho-sis (far'mă-kō-sī-kō'sis). Rarely used term for a psychosis causally related to taking a drug. [pharmaco- + psychosis]

phar-ma-co-ther-a-py (far'mă-kō-thār'ă-pē). Treatment of disease by means of drugs. SEE ALSO chemotherapy. [pharmaco- + G. *therapeia*, therapy]

phar-ma-cy (far'mă-sē). 1. The practice of preparing and dispensing drugs. SYN pharmaceutics (1). 2. A drugstore. [G. *pharmakon*, drug]

clinical p., a branch of p. practice that emphasizes the therapeutic use of drugs rather than the preparation and dispensing of drugs.

Pharm. D. Abbreviation for Doctor of Pharmacy.

pharyng-. SEE pharyngo-.

pha-ryn-ge-al (fă-rin'jē-ăl). Relating to the pharynx. SYN pharyngeus. [Mod. L. *pharyngeus*]

phar-yn-gec-to-my (far'in-jek'tō-mē). Resection of the pharynx. [pharyng- + G. *ektomē*, excision]

phar-yn-gei (far'in'jē-i) [NA]. SYN pharyngeal branches, under-branch.

pha-ryn-ges (fă-rin'jēz). Plural of pharynx.

pha-ryn-ge-us (far'in-jē'ūs). SYN pharyngeal. [Mod. L.]

phar-yn-gis-mus (far'in-jiz'mūs). Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx. SYN pharyngospasm.

phar-yn-git-ic (far'in-jit'ik). Relating to pharyngitis.

phar-yn-gi-tis (far'in-jit'is). Inflammation of the mucous membrane and underlying parts of the pharynx. [pharyng- + G. *-itis*, inflammation]

atrophic p., chronic p. accompanied by a varying degree of atrophy of the mucous glands and absence of their secretion. SYN p. sicca.

gangrenous p., gangrenous inflammation of the pharyngeal mucous membrane.

membranous p., inflammation accompanied by a fibrinous exudate, forming a nondiphtheritic false membrane.

p. sic'ca, SYN atrophic p.

ulcerative p., inflammation of the pharynx marked by ulceration of the mucosa; may have a viral etiology.

ulceromembranous p., inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosa with membranous debris overlying the ulcerative lesions.

pharyngo-, pharyng-. The pharynx. [Mod. L. fr. G. *pharynx*]

pha-ryn-go-cele (fă-ring'gō-sēl). A diverticulum from the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *kēlē*, hernia]

pha-ryn-go-ep-i-glot-tic, pha-ryn-go-ep-i-glot-tid-e-an (fă-ring'gō-ep'i-glot'ik, -glo-tid'ē-an). Relating to the pharynx and the epiglottis.

pha-ryn-go-esoph-a-ge-al (fă-ring'gō-ē-sof'ă-jē-ăl). Relating to the pharynx and the esophagus.

pha-ryn-go-esoph-a-go-plas-ty (fă-ring'gō-ē-sof'ă-gō-plas-tē). Plastic surgery of the pharynx and esophagus. [pharyngo- + G. *esophago-* + G. *plastos*, formed]

pha-ryn-go-glos-sal (fă-ring'gō-glos-ăl). Relating to the pharynx and the tongue.

pha-ryn-go-glos-sus (fă-ring'gō-glos-ūs). SEE superior constrictor muscle of pharynx.

pha-ryn-go-la-ryn-ge-al (fă-ring'gō-lă-rin'jē-ăl). Relating to both the pharynx and the larynx.

pha-ryn-go-lar-yn-gi-tis (fă-ring'gō-lăr-in-jit'is). Inflammation of both the pharynx and the larynx.

pha-ryn-go-lith (fă-ring'gō-lith). A concretion in the pharynx. SYN pharyngeal calculus. [pharyngo- + G. *lithos*, stone]

pha-ryn-go-max-il-lary (fă-ring'gō-mak'si-lăr-ē). Relating to the pharynx and the maxilla.

pha-ryn-go-my-co-sis (fă-ring'gō-mī-kō'sis). Invasion of the

mucous membrane of the pharynx by fungi. [pharyngo- + G. *mykēs*, a fungus]

pha-ryn-go-na-sal (fă-ring'gō-nă-săl). Relating to the pharynx and the nasal cavity.

pha-ryn-go-oral (fă-ring'gō-ō-răl). Relating to the pharynx and the mouth; oropharyngeal. [pharyngo- + L. *os* (or-), mouth]

pha-ryn-go-pal-a-tine (fă-ring'gō-pal'ă-tin). Relating to the pharynx and the palate.

pha-ryn-go-pa-la-ti-nus (fă-ring'gō-pal'ă-ti'nūs). SYN palato-pharyngeus muscle. [L.]

pha-ryn-go-plas-ty (fă-ring'gō-plas-tē). Plastic surgery of the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *plastos*, formed]

Hynes p., an operation to narrow the pharynx in order to improve speech by cross-rotating two superiorly based flaps to produce a horizontal shelf above Passavant's ridge.

pha-ryn-go-ple-gia (fă-ring'gō-plē-jē-ă). Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *plēgē*, stroke]

pha-ryn-go-rhi-nos-co-py (fă-ring'gō-rī-nos'kō-pē). Inspection of the rhinopharynx and posterior nares by means of the rhinoscopic mirror. [pharyngo- + G. *rhis*, nose, + *skopeō*, to view]

pha-ryn-go-scope (fă-ring'gō-skōp). An instrument like a laryngoscope, used for inspection of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *skopeō*, to view]

phar-yn-gos-co-py (far'ing-gos'kō-pē). Inspection and examination of the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *skopeō*, to view]

pha-ryn-go-spasm (fă-ring'gō-spazm). SYN pharyngismus.

pha-ryn-go-sta-phy-li-nus (fă-ring'gō-staf-i-lī'nūs). SYN palato-pharyngeus muscle. [L. fr. pharyngo- + G. *staphylē*, uvula]

pha-ryn-go-ste-no-sis (fă-ring'gō-ste-nō'sis). Stricture of the pharynx. [pharyngo- + G. *stenōsis*, a narrowing]

phar-yn-got-o-my (far'ing-got'ō-mē). Any cutting operation upon the pharynx either from without or from within. [pharyngo- + G. *tomē*, incision]

pha-ryn-go-ton-sil-li-tis (fă-ring'gō-ton-si-lī'tis). Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils. [pharyngo- + tonsillitis]

phar-ynx, gen. pha-ryn-gis, pl. pha-ryn-ges (far'ingks, făr-in'jis, făr-in'jēz) [NA]. The upper expanded portion of the digestive tube, between the esophagus below and the mouth and nasal cavities above and in front. [Mod. L. fr. G. *pharynx* (pharyng-), the throat, the joint opening of the gullet and windpipe]

laryngeal p., SYN laryngopharynx.

nasal p., SYN nasopharynx.

oral p., SYN oropharynx.

phase (făz). 1. A stage in the course of change or development. 2. A homogeneous, physically distinct, and separable portion of a heterogeneous system; e.g., oil, gum, and water are three p.'s of an emulsion. 3. The time relationship between two or more events. 4. A particular part of a recurring time pattern or wave form. SEE ALSO stage, period. [G. *phasis*, an appearance]

anal p., in psychoanalytic personality theory, the stage of psychosexual development, occurring when a child is between 1 and 3 years, during which activities, interests, and concerns are centered around the anal zone.

aqueous p., the water portion of a system consisting of two liquid p.'s, one mainly water, the other a liquid immiscible with water (e.g., benzene, ether).

cis p., SEE coupling p.

Combining forms

Word Finder

Multi-term entry finder

Preceding letter A

A.D.A.M. Anatomy Plates

Between letters L and M

Appendices

Following letter Z

SYN Synonyms; Cf., compare

[NA] Nomina Anatomica

[MIM] Mendelian

Inheritance in Man

* Official alternate term

* [NA] Official alternate

Nomina Anatomica term

High Profile Term

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